NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1898.-FOURTEEN PAGES.

THEY MEET, SHAKE HANDS AND CON-FER AT SYRACUSE.

SENATOR MURPHY'S SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS AT RECONCILIATION - TAMMANY'S DELEGATION REACHES THE CON-

VENTION CITY-HILL DRAWS

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 27.-Things were eninside the city limits before every one knew a noise and create the largest

on the field and headquarters have been opened, there has been no shouting and practically no if his name is placed in commation? enthusiasm. Every one of the individual candidates and his friends seemed to be waiting for something to happen, and acted as if he feared to take the initiative

HILL AND CROKER MEET AMICABLY.

shouters been in the city an hour, when an incident occurred that stilled the noise and a great wave of slience swept over the Yates and he may deem the most available the surrounding neighborhood. It started on the second floor, and came down to the main lobby intimate friends to far as can be learned, said in whispers, and spread to the streets. It was that he would stand by Van Wyck. He has It was the one big dramatic, significant incident of the day, and pregnant with meaning to every Croker and David B. Hill, the warring leaders of a conversation between Mr. of the party, had met, shaken hands and sat | Croker this afternoon the name of Mayor Van

There have been few Tammany Hall m State Democrats who have entertained the hope men was too bitter, too deep, too implacable and is taken as indicative that To Senator Edward Murphy belongs the credit for bringing about the recampaign. His seat in the Senate depends upon Frank Rice, of that delegation, is to place the complexion of the Legislature to be elected this fall, and his one aim has been to bring to enter the campaign with a harmonious party, fav He knew if the party was to win at all he must have the aid and co-operation and the united action of ex-Senator Hill and Mr. Croker. He has labored long and earnestly to bring this about, and to-day saw the consummation of his

agreed to meet Mr. Hill and talk with him and his name jammed through. work with him, provided Mr. Hill would agree to meet him on the same basis. Mr. Hill, when told of Mr. Croker's decision, took it in the spirit it was given, and said he would meet the Tammany chieftain. An effort was made to bring about the meeting in New-York, but plans miscarried, and it was deferred until to-day. This explains, in a sense, the unsettled state of things all through, as it was a part of the truce that neither man was to go ahead and attempt to force any action until the other had

When Mr. Croker reached the hotel this afternoon he at once went to his room on the second floor and sent for Senator Murphy. Senator Murphy's room is directly opposite that of Mr. Croker, and adjoining this is Mr. Hill's room. Senator Murphy answered the call at once, and went into Mr. Croker's room. They were closeted together for a few moments, and then Senator Murphy hurriedly crossed the hall and entered Mr. Hill's room

THE MEETING IN CROKER'S ROOM

to Mr. Croker's room, and Senator Murphy, opening the door, allowed Mr. Hill to precede him into the room. Mr. Croker jumped up and said heartily:

"How are you, Governor?"

"First rate. How are you, Mr. Croker?" sponded Mr. Hill.

This greeting over, Mr. Croker, after a warm handshake with Mr. Hill, invited the latter to sit down. Senator McCarren was sent for, and Anthony N. Brady also came into the conference. Without any words of recrimination or any reference to the past or comment upon what had been, the five men plunged at once into a discussion regarding the situation that confronted them. Senator Murphy adroitly engineered the conversation so that all snags were averted, and after a talk lasting over two hours Mr. Croker, ex-Senator Hill, Senator Murphy and Anthony N. Brady went into the dining-room and had dinner together.

While this conference was taking place the most intense apprehension and anxiety was manifest in every Democratic camp. There seemed to be a prevailing fear that it would wind up in a riot, and that a few chandeliers would be broken; therefore, there was a deep breath of relief when the four men, chatting as amicably as if they had never had any differences in their lives, came out and went in to dinner together. At once the keenest curiosity was manifested to know what had taken place. As is the rule when conferences of this kind occur, a great attempt was made at secrecy, but the facts leaked out. From one of those who took part in the conference substantially what

took place was learned. DISCUSSING THE PLATFORM.

In the first place, the subject of a platform was discussed. This work of drafting a platform; as a result of a conference in New-York conduct of the war, and so on.

Then the subject of candidates was taken up. the State Committee. The name of each individual candidate that

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HILL AND CROKER MAKE UP. there was for or against him was brought into

In no case was a decision made that abselutely climinated any candidate in the race, tion was there any talk that led to the conviction that any candidate was looked upon as en inently satisfactory to all. It was thought, however, that Mr. Stanchfield, Judge Titus and ex-Judge Earl, as a result of this talk, had been weighed and found wanting, and would b quietly advised to withdraw. If this is true there is no outward evidence of it to-night, as these men or their representatives are working

After dinner ex-Senator Hill went to his room, livened here to-day by the pyrotechnic entrance, and soon he had a steady stream of callers, into the city of the New-York delegation to the | many of them delegates. He only smiled when Democratic State Convention. The first section the conference was mentioned, and said it was of the eleven cars rolled into the station about perfectly harmonious, but non-conclusive. Mr. 5:30 o'clock; it was gay-looking, with streamers | Croker talked in practically the same vein, and decorating the sides of the cars and banners with Senator Murphy left the hotel, saying he

urally increased the talk about the Mayer's nutes the other four sections rolled in, posed to not as spokesman for Mr. Croker, and nalled him with the question, "Is Tammany

The Tammanyite replied: "Tammany Hall Flannagan persisted: "Will you vote for him

"Well, we won't vote against him," was the

VAN WYCK IN CROKER'S HANDS

There is only one thing that stands between Mayor Van Wyck and the nomination, and that Hardly had the Tammany Hall delegates and is Richard Croker's word. If he says the word Van Wyck will be nominated; if he refuses he can swing Tammany as a unit to any candidate

startling in its suddenness and scope. given interviews stating the Mayor was not a

Van Wyck's name in nomination the rollcall and is considered as greatly in his

Little else is heard to-night about the other candidates, although all headquarters are open, gaged in hard work

There will probably be no change in the situa tion until a further conference is held to mor This meeting was arranged for in New-York row between the leaders, when it is believed last week. Mr. Croker in the party interest that some candidate will be agreed upon and

developed from many delegates up the State. It is believed that Richard Croker knew of this, and held off on that account. The attempt to force his nomination serious trouble will follow in the convention. Talk about ex-Judge Robert C Earle, of Herkimer, is heard again, but the whole situation is unsettled

Report says to-night that Judge D Cady Herrick, of Albany, has been abandoned as a possibecause he is what the Democrats now profess the utmost horror for, "a tax-dodger"

of the candidates below the head of the ticket, yet they are as persistent as they are numertroller, Attorney-General, State Treasurer and State Engineer are of more than minor importance, but so great has been the anxiety of the delegates regarding the Gubernatorial possibilities that they have had no time for anything else. The canvass for Controller grows warmer with the arrival of every delegation. Already there are six candidates in the field, with no assurance that more are not coming to light before the opening of the convention. These six are James H. Manning, of Albany, son of Daniel Manning, formerly Editor of "The Argus"; Joseph E. Gavin, ex-Controller of the city of Buffalo; Augustus F Scheu, ex-Police Commissioner of Buffalo, who could have had the nomination years ago, but drew out when the reform Democrats were not let into the convention, Joseph B. Mayer, of Buffalo; Calvin J. Hueson, of Penn Yan, clerk of the State Committee; John B. Judson, of Gloversville, and E. B. Norris, a former memher of the State Committee.

Mr. Norris is the latest candidate in the field, but he is known to so few of the delegates that absolutely no attention is being paid to the energetic efforts of his few supporters to create enthuslasm in his favor. James H. Manning is probably the leading candidate, and the knowledge that Judge Herrick, also of Albany, is a candidate for Governor has had no deterrent effect upon his canvass. There is little doubt that Joseph E. Gavin would have been the favorite for the office if he had not been so outspoken on the Chicago platform. In fact, it is believed that Gavin will not accept the nomination, should it be offered to him, if there is any favorable reference to free silver in the platform.

CANDIDATES FROM ERIE

The three aspirants for the office of Controller are not the only candidates hatling from Erie County. Ever since ex-Lieutenant-Gov ernor William F. Sheehan left Ruffalo to be come a corporation lawyer in New-York, Erie last week was left largely to ex-Senator Hill. County has been drifting simlessly at sea. There stated his opinions, and suggestions were is no master hand at the neim. Several politimade here and there, and a draft of the plat- clans, who acted as Sheehan's lieutenants when form to be adopted was agreed upon. It differs he was the Buffalo boss, have tried to wear his but little from what was outlined last week, shoes, and they are still trying, with the result and ignores sliver and the Chicago platform. that Buffalo has one candidate for Governor. makes a feature of State issues, condemns the three for Controller, one for State Engineer and Surveyor, and even one for sergeant-at-arms of

Earlier in the campaign the leaders in Newhad been presented was told off, and all that York practically agreed that Eric County should have a place on the ticket, but since there are several men who want one place there is a

Continued on fourth page.

ELIHU ROOT'S STATEMENT TO THE SARATOGA CONVENTION.

FACTS AND LETTERS SHOWING THAT THE COLONEL WAS NEITHER A NON-RESI

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Saratoga, N. V., Sept. 27.-Early this evening, just before Theodore Roosevelt was nominated for Governor, Ellhu Root was recognized Chairman White of the Republican State Convention a make a statement concerning Colonel Roosevelt's citizenship in this State. dence in Oyster Bay the audience became restive that Mr. White again made an appeal was manifested, and soon the audience broke into cheers. Mr. Root's presentation of documents and arguments made a profound and favorable impression upon the delegates in Colonel Roosevelt's favor.

burst of applause, and then Mr. Root asserted but rather had paid money that he did not have etain it and keep him from lesing the right of franchise. The closing remarks of Mr. Root were received with great applaus

WHAT MR. ROOT SAID.

Mr. Root's statement follows

THE NEW YORK TAX CASE

In January, 1808, the Tax Commissioners of New \$2000 of personal property. Mr. Roosevelt a longer resided in the city of New-York. He may

Navy Department,
Washington, January 20, 1838
Dear Milen, Will I have to pay that personal a
Lam not a resident of New York? I now vote I
cater Bay and pay my personal tax there,
on's see how they can collect it. If you think
the will you forward inclosed letter? Faithfull
ours.

him and makes him ineligible for Governor State of New-York, because the Constitut New-York provides that a person, in order eligible for the office of Governor, shall his sided in the State for the years next pre-his election. Is that so

RESIDENCE AND DOMESTLE

Let me suspend my statement for a mon state some rules of law which are applicable. You will see that the question of importance for you to consider is whether Mr. Rooseveit in the affidavit telling about his residence in Washington is talking about his the same thing that the Constitution talks shout in the portion to which I mare just referred. It is a well-settled and familiar law in this State and throughout the whole Union that there are two kinds of residence, one permanent and legal, equivalent to domicile, the residence which makes citizensiip, which establishes the relation between the man and the State, and the other kind of residence the residence which coursels in actual physical presence in a place other than a man's domicile. Our court of last resort has over and over again declared that a man may have two residences, one his domicile and the other his temporary or actual residence. tate some rules of law which are applicable. You

residence.

They have said that a man who had his domicile and the right to vote in Batavia was at the same time a resident of Buffalo. They have said that a man who resided for ten vears in Dreaden at the same time had a domicile in New-York. They have said that Thomas C. Platt, who had been for many years actually residing in the city of New-York and who swore in his answer in the Hitzation on which the decision was based that he resided in the city of New-York, was nevertheless at the same time domiciled in and a permanent resident of the course of Tloga.

of Tloga.

Now, which of these two residences was the Constitution talking about, and which was Mr. Roosevelt talking about in his affidavit? There is no question about what the Constitution means. Our court of last resort has decided that the word "residence," when it refers to eligibility to office, means domicile and have decided in the very case to which I have just referred. That is the universal rule throughout the Union. Exactly the same word that we have in our Constitution has been construed in State after State, and every court in every State has held that the word resi-

Continued on fourth page.

on New-Jersey Southern Division .- Advt.

ROOSEVELT'S CITIZENSHIP. COL. ROOSEVELT THE NOMINEE.

CHOSEN FOR GOVERNOR AT SARATOGA BY AN OVER-WHELMING MAJORITY.

THE REST OF THE TICKET HARMONIOUSLY SELECTED

For Governor-THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of New-York. For Lieutenant-Governor-TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF, of Kings. For Controller-WILLIAM J. MORGAN, of Eric. For Secretary of State-JOHN T. McDONOUGH, of Albany, For State Treasurer-JOHN P. JAECKEL, of Cayuga. For State Engineer - EDWARD A. BOND, of Jefferson. For Attorney-General-JOHN C. DAVIES, of Oneida.

Saratega, Sept. 27.-Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was nominated for Governor by the Republican State Convention to-day by such a arge majority that there could be no question that he was the choice of the Republican voters of the State. He received 753 votes to 218 cast Chauncey M. Depew's eloquent speech descrip tive of Roosevelt's civil and military life i putting him in nomination was received with an enthusasm which betokened the popular feel-

the convention all the facts and letters bearing upon the question of his eligibility, and this was done before the delegates were called upon to vote on his name. The delegates did not have to put trust, therefore, in any one's asexplanation of all of Colonel's Roosevelt's acts affecting his eligibility were of such a satisfac tory character that Edward Lauterbach, one of afterward that "the case is as well decided now

humor, and could hardly have failed to be on

Governor Black, to his credit be it said sternly frowned upon the employment of any held in the Governor's rooms directly before the any way to say or do anything in the conven

policy, his completion of the Capitol, his Primary Reform act, his Honest Elections act. All these Judge Cady called to the attention of the convention. He spoke courageously, but it was apparent that he was conscious that his can-

It was left to Chauncey M. Depew to make expected to be highly interesting, as usual, but | the splendid victories of the war, and we w esteem for Governor Black. Three months ago recounted Colonel Roosevelt's civil and military Finally he described most eloquently the Colonels' Army life in Cuba and his indom

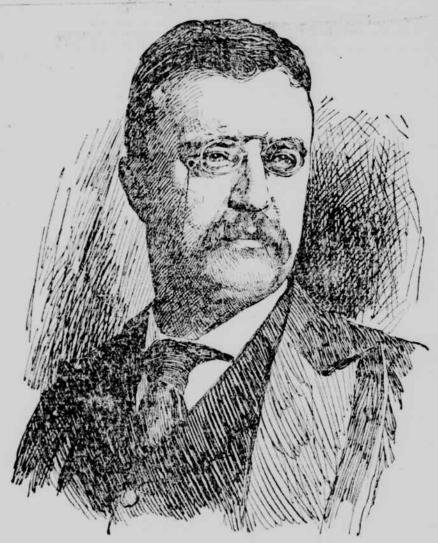
itable courage at the battle of San Juan. The Convention was thrilled and applauded nealn enthusiastically

Vet Charles T. Saxton, by a manly Governor Black's favor directly after Dr. Depay had left the platform, put courage into the hearts of the Governor's followers. Assembly-Colonel Rossevelt by his friends in Queens Coun-

George N Southwick made a speech in support

ELIHU ROOTS STATEMENT.

It appeared as if the Convention was about to



THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

an attack upon Colonel Roosevelt. Mr. Black | the seat he occupied, beneath the gallery, among rested his claim to a renomination upon the character of his administration, and was content thus to go before the convention.

The work of the Convention was put in charge first of a veteran of the Congress delegation, Sereno E. Payne, of Auburn, and afterward of one of the ablest members of the State Senate, Horace White, of Syracuse. In the speech made by Mr. Payn taking the chair as temporary chairman National topics were debated. President McKinley's administration received merited praise, while Mr. White appropriately considered State matters, and took occasion to praise the administration of Governor Black The harmony of the Convention was strikingly

shown by the fact that for the first time in many years there was no contesting delegation, General Stewart L. Woodford, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, put the platform, which commended the National and State administrations, in a terse and readable form It was the nominations and the nominating

speeches which interested the delegates and the spectators who attended the deliberations of the Convention. Convention Hall was a brilliant spectacle when the nominations were called for Decorated with flags, its galleries crowded with spectators, its floor space filled with delegates, its platform crowded with men and women, it had the appearance of a grand parliament, THE GOVERNOR'S SPONSOR.

Judge J. Rider Cady, of Hudson, who nominated Governor Black two years ago, made the opening speech, one in which he once more nominated the Governor. He had the satisfaction of knowing when he begun his speech that he could relate many acts which would make Gov-

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platform, disposed of some papers on Chairman White's desk and frankly began discussing the question of Colonel Roosevelt's eligibility. He tial in order that they might understand his reasons for believing that Colonel Roosevelt was clearly eligible to be Governor of the State. In an admirably clear manner Mr. Root traced Colonel Roosevelt's various residences in New-York, Oyster Bay and Washington, but always, as Mr. Root pointed out by evidence he submitted to the Convention the Colonel maintained a domicile in New-York State somewhere. He had his home in this State, and he invariably paid his taxes here. He showed by letters that Colonel Roosevelt was so anixous to maintain his citizenship in this State that he even directed his lawyer to pay taxes which he did not owe. Colonel Roosevelt's letters on this subject were very interesting. They revealed his instinctive honesty and patriotism These letters and Mr. Root's calm and forcible reasoning that they showed clearly Colonel

the New-York delegates, and, mounting to the

Roosevelt's intent to remain a citizen of this State swept away all doubt in the minds of the delegates. A vote on the candidates for Governor soon followed, and Colonel Roosevelt received 753 votes

to 218 east for Frank S. Black. On motion of J. Rider Cady, one of Governor Black's followers, which was seconded by Senator Krum, another follower of Mr. Black, Colonel Roosevelt's nomination was made unanimous.

COMPLETING THE TICKET. All the other candidates for State offices, with one exception, were nominated by acclamation

Continued on second page.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

PRICE THREE CENTS.

DECLARATION ADOPTED BY THE SARA-TOGA CONVENTION

NATIONAL EXPANSION PRESENTED. AS A NA-TIONAL DUTY-FIRM ADVOCACY OF THE GOLD STANDARD-STATE

ISSUES MET.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 27 .- The following is the platform of the Republican party as submitted and adopted by the State Convention to-day:

"The Republicans of New-York, in convention assembled, congratulate the country upon the cause of humanity and for the just protection of American interests. It has resulted in the complete triumph of American arms on land the responsibilities which our victories impose.

We congratulate the country upon the patriotic wisdom, the patient courage and the broad humanity which distinguished the conduct of President McKinley during the critical periods of diplomatic negotiation and battle, and which new guide him in the restoration of peace Citizens of every State and every party fought and won under his command. All lingering sectionalism was burned out in the heat of battle, and to-day, with the war ended and peace assured, all our people give honor and pruise to the President who so bravely and so wisely enforced the National will and upheld the National arms.

"We congratulate our Army and Navy come home our braze soldiers and sailors, who by their courage and sacrifices have added a new dignity to American citizenship and given new power and meaning to our flag-

PEACE CONDITIONS.

"We have abiding confidence that the President will conclude this pence upon terms that will satisfy the conscience, the judgment and in the Antilles and in the Philippines we as surned solemn duties and obligations, ands back to Spain. We cannot leave them, un armed for defence and untried in statecraft, to he horrors of domestic strife or to partition the responsibilities of victory, and wherever our and the civilization which that flag embodies and represents must remain and abide forever triumphant faith in the nationality of this people, and we know that the President and statesmen and voters of the Republican party will meet these issues of the future as bravely triumphantly as we have met the issues of the

"We commend the annexation of Hawaii in the interest of commerce, of National security

and National development. NATIONAL QUESTIONS

new our allegiance to the doctrines of down and resist the Democratic policies declared at Chicago. The organized Democratic of Free Silver and Free Trade, and Democratic leaders declare that they will conduct this campaign upon State issues alone the United States Senate that Democrat who now represents his part) there and misrapre sents the State. That Senator supported the cause of free silver, supported the nominees of the Chicago Convention in the last Presidentia election, gave his vote in the Senate for the heresies of that Chicago platform, and must, if re-elected, continue to support those heresies. Democrats may try to deceive the people by ignoring the Anarchistic doctrines of that instrument in their State platform, but their ment bers of Congress and their Senator, if they shall succeed in re-electing him, cannot and will not ignore those doctrines at Washington. We era ready to meet the Democrats on all State issues, but in a larger sense this campaign is a National campaign and our people cannot escape its National consequences. The election of Republican members of Congress and of a Republican State Legislature will mean that New York shall stand for the maintenance of the gold standard and for such a revision of the currency laws as will guarantee to the labor of the country that every paper promise to pay a dollar issued under the authority of the United States shall be of absolute and equal value with a gold

dollar always and everywhere. "The Republican party is fulfilling the pledges we made at St. Louis. We have enacted a conservative protective tariff, so wisely devised that the revenue is amply sufficient to pay the ordinary expenses of government in times of peace, while capital is encouraged to seek employment and the wages of labor are maintained at that high standard which experience has proved to be necessary to the welfare of our people. Our exports largely exceed our imports. The gold of the world comes steadily to cur shores, and with a continuance of Republican policy and Republican National administration

the prosperous future of the Nation is assured. "In the interest of American labor and commerce, we believe that American products should be carried in American ships, and we favor the upbuilding of an American merchant marine, which will give us our share in the carrying trade of the world in time of peace and constitute an effective naval militia in time of war.

BLACK'S ADMINISTRATION COMMENDED. "We commend the administration of Governor

Black. It has been wise, statesmanlike, careful and economical, and has resulted in the lowest legitimate tax rate which the State has had since 1856.

We commend the work of the Legislature of 1898 in enacting laws looking to the betterment of the roads of the State through a proper local supervision by Boards of Supervisors, in completing, through the direct agency of the Governor, the Capitol building at Albany; in adopting for cities of the second class uniform charters, in throttling a'l attempts to place Socialistic taxes upon the fruits of industry and economy; in meeting every demand required by the war; in beginning the abolition of dangerous grade crossings on railroads; in securing for the soldiers and sailors in the Federal service their right to vote; in passing a Primary Election law to aid in purifying the franchises to enable all of our people to participate in the honest and effective work of the caucus and the primary, and in transacting the public business of the Legislature and adjourning in a shorter period than any other Legislature since

THE RAINES LAW.

"State taxation of the liquer traffic has steadily grown in popular favor. There has been an